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agricultural laborers in the preceding year. While not all of those provided with allotments at that date were agricultural laborers, it is probable that a large proportion of the agricultural laborers of the country were not landless, and the author believes that this result had largely been accomplished by the voluntary action of large landowners. In fact, the allotment legislation from 1782 to 1887 had been generally incident to poor relief and on the whole unsuccessful.

For the most part, the author's attitude toward allotments is favorable, but he is extremely doubtful of the advantages of small holdings and particularly of the success of small holdings created by legislation. The success of small holdings in the days of Gregory King is attributable to the fact that agriculture was largely self sufficing and free from keen competition and to the advantage of by-industries. It is probable that the creation of small holdings by legislation implies in part a substitution of an uneconomical for an economical scale of organization. "Moreover, against the 'magic' of property is put the 'poison' of property—whereby a man is led to sacrifice everything, even his health, to his land and his crops" (p. 265 note). Supplementing the tendency of legislation for small holdings the author points to the marked tendency for landlords voluntarily to subdivide and sell their estates, which are largely being purchased by their tenants. More than one third of the land of England had thus changed hands in the ten years preceding 1919. In these ways the results of the enclosure and engrossment processes are being reversed.

LEWIS C. GRAY.

NEW BOOKS

BACHI, R. *L'Italia economica nel 1919*. Anno XI. (Milan: Soc. Ed. Dante Alighieri. 1920. Pp. xii, 476).

The first year of peace in Italy, hailed as a year likely to restore at least the semblance of pre-war conditions, was an epoch of grave disorders. Inflation of the currency was at once the effect and the cause of profound trouble. The latest edition of Bachi's annual follows the course of these changes and indicates the specific forms they took in matters of trade, banking, prices, production, labor, transportation and public finance, together with the activities of the various classes of association (industrial, labor, etc.) of the nation. A feature new with the current volume is a considerable section dealing with the economic conditions and problems of Julian Venetia.

R. F. FOERSTER.

BAKER, C. W. *Government control and operation of industry in Great Britain and the United States during the world war*. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Preliminary economic studies of the war, no. 18. (New York: Oxford Univ. Press. 1921. Pp. v, 138.)

BLICKLE, K. *China, Wirtschaft und Wirtschaftsgrundlagen*. (Berlin: Vereinigung Wissensch. Verlger. 1921. 36 M.)

- BRESCIANI-TURRONI, C. *La politica commerciale dell' Italia*. L'Italia Nuova, series A, no. 9. (Bologna: Nicola Zanichelli. 1920. Pp. 130. 5 l.)
- BROWN, R. N. R. *The principles of economic geography*. (London: Pitman. 1920. 10s. 6d.)
- BULKELEY, J. P. *The British Empire: a short history*. (Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1921. Pp. x, 227.)
- CHESA, F. *Costo economico e costo finanziario della guerra*. (Rome: Athenaeum. 1920. Pp. 137.)
- DIX, A. *Wirtschaftskrieg und Kriegswirtschaft*. (Leipzig: Koehler. Pp. 369.)
- DOMVILLE-FIFE, C. *The states of South America*. (New York: Macmillan. 1921.)
- ELDRIDGE, S. *Social legislation in Illinois; needs and opportunities in 1921*. (Rockford, Ill.: W. M. Shimmin & Co. 1921. Pp. 110.)
- FRACCARETA, A. *La trasformazione degli impieghi di intrapresa*. (Napoli: Pierro. 1920. Pp. 442. 18 l.)
- GAVRONKY, D. *Le bilan du bolchevisme russe d'après des documents authentiques*. (Paris: Imprimerie Union. 1920. Pp. 104.)
- GILES, H. F. *The advantages and opportunities of the state of Washington for homebuilders, investors and travelers*. (Olympia, Wash.: Bureau of Statistics and Immigration. 1920. Pp. 152.)
- GREEN, F. E. *A history of the English agricultural labourer, 1870-1920*. (London: King. 1920. Pp. x, 355. 16s.)
- HARPER, R. M. *Resources of southern Alabama; a statistical guide for investors and settlers*. Special report no, 11. (University, Ala.: Geological Survey. 1920. Pp. 152.)
- HASBACH, W. *A history of the English agricultural labourer*. Translated by RUTH KENYON. (London: King. 1920. Pp. xvi, 465. 12s. 6d.)
- HOWE, F. C. *Denmark: a coöperative commonwealth*. (New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. 1921. Pp. ix, 203. \$2.)
- HUGHAN, J. W. *International government*. Edited by SEBA ELDRIDGE. (New York: Crowell. 1921.)
- IWASAKI, U. *The working forces in Japanese politics. A brief account of political conflicts, 1867-1920*. Columbia University studies in history, economics and public law, vol. XCVII, no. 1. (New York: Longmans. 1921. Pp. 141. \$1.50.)
- Chapter 8 is entitled "The workers."
- LINGELBACH, W. E., compiler. *Economic aspects of the war*. Historical outlook reprints, no. 8. (Philadelphia: McKinley. 1921. 20c.)
- LIPPINCOTT, I. *Economic development of the United States*. (New York: Appleton. 1921. Pp. 670. \$3.50.)
- Encyclopedic information has here been reduced to the limits of an

easily handled volume of six hundred odd pages. This comprehensive textbook surveys the whole field of American industry from 1492 to 1920, and gives, therefore, necessarily, only the gist of the whole story, but every chapter is followed by a list of a few well chosen references with which the text can easily be amplified. It is truly a history as it concerns itself not only with results but particularly with the causes which have brought about those results; it records economic growth. The fundamental factors in our economic life are first set forth in the opening chapters, as man, human institutions, and natural resources. The author then divides his subject into the usual four periods; the colonial period to 1789; the period of the founding of our industrial system, 1789 to 1865; the period of expansion of national industries, 1860 to 1914; and the war period, 1914-1920; in each epoch he traces through the changes in regard to territorial expansion, population, the extractive industries, manufactures, and commerce. To make it clear that development was contemporaneous in all these different fields, in spite of their being studied separately, the author frequently shows their relation in the process of development by the use of summaries and by introductory matter at the beginning of the chapters. Parts II and III covering the first two eras up to 1866 contain more or less familiar material and are treated rather briefly. It is the section devoted to the expansion of our national industries between 1860 and 1914, and occupying over half the book, that is the author's masterpiece. Here one finds the new material and new emphasis that form the unique excellence of this latest history. Every topic is rounded out by a discussion of recent methods, and thus an insight into present business conditions is given. For instance, under the caption of manufactures, emphasis has been laid on such modern features as the development and use of raw materials, technical improvements, the expansion of our industrial organization, the growing specialization in industry, and the growth of government regulation; in the discussion of commercial development, it is shown that the significant outcome of the past sixty years of development has been not only the enormous growth of industry, but the closer association of business men into various kinds of organizations, such as chambers of commerce and boards of trade; the development of new methods of marketing, such as the department store, the mail-order firm, and the chain stores; the introduction of new commercial facilities such as various forms of insurance, mercantile agencies for credit information, storage, growth of advertising; and lastly, the rise of schools for higher commercial education.

The brief, closing chapter on the war period deals with the various measures adopted to cope with war conditions, and the legislation restoring industry to a peace basis. At the end, the writer outlines seven problems which he considers among the most important ones in our economic world. While college students will probably make the most use of the book, it is also well adapted to the general reader. Tables of statistics, quotations from standard authorities, and other illustrative material have been so woven into the text that the book is remarkably free from the usual impedimenta of footnotes and appendices. There is a table of contents and an index.

AMELIA C. FORD.

LORD, A. R. *The principles of politics. An introduction to the study of the*

evolution of political ideas. (New York: Oxford Univ. Press. 1921. Pp. 308.)

DE LOUTER, J. *Le droit international public positif.* Two vols. (Oxford: Univ. Press. 1920. Pp. vii, 573; vi, 509. 22s.)

This work originally appeared in 1910. It is now published under the auspices of the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace.

MACKINNON, J. *The social and industrial history of Scotland from the union to the present day.* (New York: Longmans. 1921.)

MARTIN SAINT-LÉON, E. *La bourgeoisie française et la vie chère.* (Paris: Musée Social. 1921. Pp. 40.)

MOWRER, P. S. *Balkanized Europe.* (New York: Dutton. 1921. \$5.)

OGG, F. A. *The governments of Europe.* Revised edition. (New York: Macmillan. 1920. Pp. x, 775.)

PRICE, M. P. *My reminiscences of the Russian revolution.* (London: Allen & Unwin. 18s.)

RAWLINSON, H. C. *British beginnings in Western India, 1579-1657.* (Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1921. Pp. 158.)

REORDAN, E. J. *Modern Irish trade and industry.* (London: Methuen. 1920. Pp. 335.)

SAKSÉNA, E. B. *The economic effects of the war on India.* Part I. (Lucknow: Canning College. 1921.)

SARKAR, J. *Economics of British India.* Fourth edition. (London: Longmans. 1920. 7s.)

SMITH, C. M. *The British in China and Far-Eastern trade.* (London: Constable. Pp. ix, 295. 18s.)

STEVENS, W. B. *Centennial history of Missouri, one hundred years in the Union, 1920-1921.* Four vols. (St. Louis, Mo.: S. J. Clarke Publishing Co. 1921.)

TOTOMIANTZ, V. *L'Arménie économique.* (Paris: H. Turabian, 227, Boulevard Raspail. 1920. Pp. 94. 5 fr.)

TOWNSEND, M. E. *Origins of modern German colonialism, 1871-1885.* Columbia University studies in history, economics and public law, vol. XCVIII, no. 1. (New York: Longmans. 1921. Pp. 205. \$2.25.)

WATERS, C. M. *A school economic history of England.* I. *From the conquest to the middle of the eighteenth century.* (New York: Oxford Univ. Press. 1920. Pp. xi, 315.)

L'Annuaire industriel. I. *Section française.* (Paris: Pernet, Gensel, Thirion & Co. 1921. Pp. xvi, 526.)

Economic history of Chosen. Economic history of Manchuria. (Seoul: Bank of Chosen. 1920. Pp. viii, 266; iv, 308.)

Students of the Orient must regard with satisfaction the conjoined compactness and considerable scope—almost encyclopaedic—of these two

books, each presenting systematically a geographical and historical sketch of the region dealt with and a statistical and descriptive account of its recent economic life (agriculture, industry, money, banking, transportation and trade).

The desire to stand well in the eyes of the world, so characteristic of modern Japan, forces itself rather too constantly on the reader's notice. The book on Chosen, especially, is in large part an *Apologia*. In race and language it is said the Koreans are akin, not to the Chinese but to the Japanese. "The recent union of the two nations may, therefore, be said to be the reunion of two brothers of the same family whom nature had long separated." The dullness, slovenliness, laziness, and lack of thrift long characteristic of the Koreans are now being rapidly corrected under Japanese guidance; the Koreans "are after all a people worthy of being acknowledged as kinsmen." The specific proofs of benefit to Korea from this renewed fraternity might be more convincing if they were not at some points too good for ready belief. Thus a series of tables shows an immense increase in the productivity of the fields from 1910 (the year of actual annexation) to 1918. Even from 1910 to 1913 the rice crop is represented as increasing by 33 per cent, the barley by 92 per cent, beans nearly 30 per cent, wheat 88 per cent, the total volume of these chief food products together with millet, rye and oats, by 44 per cent. In three years it would appear the official activity of the Japanese has so stirred the dull, indolent mass of rural Korea—two and one-half million families—as to increase the product of their labors by more than 40 per cent. In eight years—up to 1918—these chief products of the soil are represented as increasing by almost 90 per cent. It seems not out of place to note that Japanese official statistics, at least those referring to the dependencies, have been unmistakably untrustworthy. Thus in the *Financial and Economic Annual of Japan* for 1912 the rice crops of Formosa for the years 1901 to 1907 were represented as being just half as great as they had been reported in the earlier issues of the same publication. In 1916 the "Annual," and also the "Resumé Statistique de l'Empire du Japon" revert to the higher figures for the crops 1901-1904 but not for the 1905-1907 crops. There is a somewhat similar contradiction as to tea and sugar. It seems not unfair to recommend that both these volumes be employed with a critical regard to the fact that they are designed to represent in the best possible light Japan's policy of expansion.

A. P. W.

Readings in English social history from contemporary literature. Vol. I. *From pre-Roman days to A.D. 1272.* Pp. xv, 117. \$1.40. Vol. II. *A.D. 1272-1485.* Pp. xi, 109. \$1.40. (New York: Macmillan. 1921.)

La République de Finlande. Aperçu économique et financier. (Helsinki, Helsingfors: Bureau Central de Statistique. 1921. Pp. 75.)

Venezuela. An economic report presented by students of the school of foreign service as an aid to the foreign trade of the United States. School of Foreign Service series II, bull. no. 1. (Washington: Georgetown Univ. 1921. Pp. 166.)